

Change No. 1

FM 3-07, C1
Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC, 18 March 2013

Stability Operations

1. This change rescinds chapters 1, 2, and 4.
2. A plus sign (+) marks new material.
3. FM 3-07, 6 October 2008, is changed as follows:

Remove Old Pages

Insert New Pages

pages i through vii	pages i through iv
pages 1-1 through 1-18	page 1-1
pages 2-1 through 2-15	page 2-1
pages 4-1 through 4-14	page 4-1
pages G-1 through G-3	pages G-1 through G-2
page Source Notes-1	page Source Notes-1
pages Glossary-1 through Glossary-10	pages Glossary-1 through Glossary-9
pages References-1 through References-4	pages References-1 through References-3
pages Index-1 through Index-10	pages Index-1 through Index-7

4. File this transmittal sheet in front of the publication for reference purposes.

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FM 3-07, C1
18 March 2013

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Stability Operations

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*This publication supersedes FM 3-07, 20 February 2003.

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+ Preface

Field Manual (FM) 3-07 is the Army's keystone doctrinal publication for stability operations. FM 3-07 presents overarching doctrinal guidance and direction for conducting stability operations, setting the foundation for developing other fundamentals and tactics, techniques, and procedures detailed in subordinate field manuals. It also provides operational guidance for commanders and trainers at all echelons and forms the foundation for Army Training System curricula.

The six chapters that make up this edition of *Stability Operations* constitute the Army's approach to the conduct of full spectrum operations in any environment across the spectrum of conflict. This doctrine focuses on achieving unity of effort through a comprehensive approach to stability operations, but remains consistent with, and supports the execution of, a broader "whole of government" approach as defined by the United States Government (USG). The core of this doctrine includes the following:

- + Chapter 1 is rescinded.
- + Chapter 2 is rescinded.
- Chapter 3 addresses the essential stability tasks that comprise military stability operations. It provides a detailed discussion of each of the five primary stability tasks, and describes the subordinate tasks that constitute the range of activities in stability operations. It includes doctrine that describes the role of civil affairs forces in stability operations as the commander's conduit for civil-military integration. Finally, it describes development of mission-essential and directed task list development to support stability operations.
- + Chapter 4 is rescinded.
- Chapter 5 addresses transitional military authority and provides doctrine concerning command responsibility, establishment, and organization of military government to support stability operations. It includes principles for establishing judicial structures to enable transitional military authority.
- Chapter 6 provides the doctrinal foundation for security sector reform, and introduces security force assistance as the capacity-building activity that encompasses organizing, training, equipping, rebuilding, and advising host-nation security forces. It also sets disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration as a fundamental element of security sector reform.

Seven appendixes complement the body of the manual.

Army doctrine is consistent and compatible with joint doctrine. FM 3-07 links stability operations doctrine to joint operations doctrine as expressed in joint doctrinal publications, specifically, Joint Publication (JP) 3-0 and JP 5-0. FM 3-07 expands on the fundamental principles of operations expressed in ADP 3-0 and links those principles to a comprehensive approach to stability operations within the framework of full spectrum operations. FM 3-07 also uses text and concepts developed in conjunction with North Atlantic Treaty Organization partners.

The principal audience for FM 3-07 is the middle and senior leadership of the Army, officers in the rank of major and above, who command Army forces or serve on the staffs that support those commanders. It is just as applicable to the civilian leadership of the Army. This manual is also intended to serve as a resource for the other government agencies, intergovernmental organizations, agencies of other governments, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and private sector entities who seek to develop a better understanding of the role of the military in broader reconstruction and stabilization efforts.

FM 3-07 uses joint terms where applicable. Most terms with joint or Army definitions are in both the glossary and the text. *Text references*: Definitions for which FM 3-07 is the proponent publication are in boldfaced text. *Glossary references*: Terms for which FM 3-07 is the proponent (authority) publication include an asterisk in the glossary entry. These terms and their definitions will be included in the next revision of FM 1-02. For other

definitions within the text, the term is italicized and the reference number of the proponent publication follows the definition.

The term “adversaries” includes both enemies and adversaries when used in the context of joint definitions.

FM 3-07 applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and U.S. Army Reserve unless otherwise stated.

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The U.S. Army Combined Arms Center is the proponent for this publication. The preparing agency is the Combined Arms Doctrine Directorate, U.S. Army Combined Arms Center. Send written comments and recommendations on a DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) by mail to Commander, U.S. Army Combined Arms Center, Fort Leavenworth, ATTN: ATZL-CD (FM 3-07), 201 Reynolds Avenue, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-2337; by e-mail to leav-cadd-web-cadd@conus.army.mil; or submit an electronic DA Form 2028.

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+ Introduction

Today, the Nation remains engaged in an era of persistent conflict against enemies intent on limiting American access and influence throughout the world. This is a fundamental clash of ideologies and cultures, waged across societal abysses separating rich ethnic and religious traditions and profound differences in perspective. The Nation is embarking on a journey into an uncertain future where these precipitous divides threaten to expand as a result of increased global competition for natural resources, teeming urban populations with rising popular expectations, unrestrained technological diffusion, and a global economy struggling to meet the mounting demands from emerging markets and third world countries.

The character of this conflict is unlike any other in recent American history, where military forces operating among the people of world will decide the major battles and engagements. The greatest threats to our national security will not come from emerging ambitious states but from nations unable or unwilling to meet the basic needs and aspirations of their people. Here, the margin of victory will be measured in far different terms from the wars of our past. However, time may be the ultimate arbiter of success: time to bring safety and security to an embattled populace; time to provide for the essential, immediate humanitarian needs of the people; time to restore basic public order and a semblance of normalcy to life; and time to rebuild the institutions of government and market economy that provide the foundations for enduring peace and stability. This is the essence of stability operations.

Joint doctrine provides a definition for stability operations that captures the role of military forces to support broader governmental efforts:

[Stability operations encompass] various military missions, tasks, and activities conducted outside the United States in coordination with other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief (JP 3-0).

This manual proceeds from that definition to establish the broad context in which military forces assume that role before, during, and after combat operations, across the spectrum of conflict. In doing so, the manual focuses the efforts of military forces appropriately in support of the other instruments of national and international power; thus, the manual defines a comprehensive approach to stability operations in a complex and uncertain future. For Army forces, those efforts are fundamental to full spectrum operations.

The essential nature of stability operations in this era of persistent conflict became increasingly clear following combat operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. Recognizing this shift in focus, the Department of Defense (DOD) implemented DODD 3000.05 in November 2005. The directive (superseded by DODI 3000.05, September, 2009) emphasized that stability operations were no longer secondary to combat operations, stating:

Stability operations are a core U.S. military mission that the Department of Defense shall be prepared to conduct and support. They shall be given priority comparable to combat operations and be explicitly addressed and integrated across all DOD activities including doctrine, organizations, training, education, exercises, materiel, leadership, personnel, facilities, and planning.

The directive further stressed that stability operations were likely more important to the lasting success of military operations than traditional combat operations. Thus, the directive elevated stability operations to a status equal to that of the offense and defense. That fundamental change in emphasis sets the foundation for this doctrine.

This manual addresses military stability operations in the broader context of United States Government reconstruction and stabilization efforts. It describes the role of military forces in supporting those broader efforts by leveraging the coercive and constructive capabilities of the force to establish a safe and secure environment; facilitate reconciliation among local or regional adversaries; establish political, legal, social, and economic institutions; and help transition responsibility to a legitimate civil authority operating under the rule

of law. This transition is fundamental to the shift in focus toward long-term developmental activities where military forces support broader efforts in pursuit of national and international objectives. Success in these endeavors typically requires a long-term commitment by external actors and is ultimately determined by the support and participation of the host-nation population.

However, this manual also provides doctrine on how those capabilities are leveraged to support a partner nation as part of peacetime military engagement. Those activities, executed in a relatively benign security environment as an element of a combatant commander's theater security cooperation plans, share many of the same broad goals as stability operations conducted after a conflict or disaster. Such activities aim to build partner capacity, strengthen legitimate governance, maintain rule of law, foster economic growth, and help to forge a strong sense of national unity. Ideally, these are addressed before, rather than after, conflict. Conducted within the context of peacetime military engagement, they are essential to sustaining the long-term viability of host nations and provide the foundation for multinational cooperation that helps to maintain the global balance of power.

Through a comprehensive approach to stability operations, military forces establish conditions that enable the efforts of the other instruments of national and international power. By providing the requisite security and control to stabilize an operational area, those efforts build a foundation for transitioning to civilian control, and eventually to the host nation. Stability operations are usually conducted to support a host-nation government or a transitional civil or military authority when no legitimate, functioning host-nation government exists. Generally, military forces establish or restore basic civil functions and protect them until a civil authority or the host nation is capable of providing these services for the local populace. They perform specific functions as part of a broader response effort, supporting the complementary activities of other agencies, organizations, and the private sector. When the host nation or other agency cannot fulfill their role, military forces may be called upon to significantly increase its role, including providing the basic civil functions of government.

By nature, stability operations are typically lengthy endeavors. All tasks must be performed with a focus toward maintaining the delicate balance between long-term success and short-term gains. Ultimately, stability operations do not necessarily aim to reduce the military presence quickly but to achieve broader national policy goals that extend beyond the objectives of military operations. The more effective those military efforts are at setting conditions that facilitate the efforts of the other instruments of national power, the more likely it is that the long-term commitment of substantial military forces will not be required.

To that end, military forces have to operate with the other instruments of national power to forge unity of effort through a whole of government approach. This approach accounts for a wider range of considerations beyond those of the military instrument, ensuring that planning accounts for broader national policy goals and interests. For the commander and staff, this may mean planning and executing operations within an environment of political ambiguity. As a result, the potentially slow development process of government reconstruction and stabilization policy may frustrate flexible military plans that adapt to the lethal dynamics of combat operations. Thus, integrating the planning efforts of all the agencies and organizations involved in a stability operation is essential to long-term peace and stability.

Chapter 1

+ The Strategic Context

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Chapter 2

+ Stability in Full Spectrum Operations

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Chapter 4

+ Planning for Stability Operations

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Appendix G

+ Summary of Changes

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES

G-1. This appendix summarizes the major doctrinal changes made by this field manual.

CHAPTER 1 – THE STRATEGIC CONTEXT

G-2. Chapter 1 is rescinded.

CHAPTER 2 – STABILITY IN FULL SPECTRUM OPERATIONS

G-3. Chapter 2 is rescinded.

CHAPTER 3 – ESSENTIAL STABILITY TASKS

G-4. Chapter 3 makes the following changes:

- Addresses **essential stability tasks** in terms of those always performed by military forces, those military forces must be prepared to perform, and those best performed by civilians with the appropriate level of expertise. This discussion further defines these terms according to their likely execution horizon according to the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization essential task matrix.
- Establishes stability-focused core and directed mission-essential task lists for corps-, division-, and brigade-level organizations.

CHAPTER 4 – PLANNING FOR STABILITY OPERATIONS

G-5. Chapter 4 is rescinded.

CHAPTER 5 – TRANSITIONAL MILITARY AUTHORITY

G-6. Chapter 5 makes the following changes:

- Describes how **transitional military authority** provides the basic civil functions of the host-nation government when the host nation no longer is capable of providing those functions.
- Introduces doctrine for transitional military authority that provides the principles and fundamentals necessary for military commanders to provide government capability in the absence of a host-nation government.
- Provides guidelines for transitional military authority to ensure such authority is provided according to The Hague and Geneva Conventions.

CHAPTER 6 – SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

G-7. Chapter 6 makes the following changes:

- Prescribes the term **security sector reform** as the overarching definition for efforts to establish or reform the individuals and institutions that provide for the safety and security of the host nation and its people.
- Introduces the security sector reform as a fundamental component of stability operations that combines subordinate tasks from the primary stability tasks. It includes guiding principles and foundations for security sector reform that help to coordinate the efforts of the wide array of actors involved.

- Prescribes the term **security force assistance** to encompass efforts to organize, train, equip, rebuild, and advise host-nation security forces.
- Introduces **disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration** as a necessary precursor to security sector reform.
- Prescribes the terms **disarmament** for the collection, documentation, control, and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives, and light and heavy weapons of former combatants, belligerents, and the local populace; and **reintegration** as the process through which former combatants and belligerents acquire civilian status and gain sustainable employment and income. Uses the joint term **demobilization** to further describe the formal and controlled discharge of active combatants from armed forces or other armed groups.

APPENDIX A – INTERAGENCY, INTERGOVERNMENTAL, AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN STABILITY OPERATIONS

G-8. Appendix A describes the roles and responsibilities of the various agencies and organizations involved in most stability operations. It also addresses the critical role of civil affairs forces in providing liaison and coordination among these groups.

APPENDIX B – INTERAGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

G-9. Appendix B provides an overview of the Interagency Management System, an interagency initiative that will ensure other government agencies will possess the expeditionary and campaign capabilities necessary to provide initial response and sustained support to reconstruction and stabilization operations.

APPENDIX C – USAID PRINCIPLES FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

G-10. Appendix C describes the fundamental principles for reconstruction and development used by the United States Agency for International Development.

APPENDIX D – INTERAGENCY CONFLICT ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

G-11. Appendix D describes the conflict assessment frameworks in wide use by the other departments and agencies of the United States Government.

APPENDIX E – HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PRINCIPLES

G-12. Appendix E outlines the humanitarian response principles adopted and observed by most nongovernmental organizations. These principles inform military understanding with respect to these organizations and help to establish a cooperative environment when conducting operations in areas where such organizations are already present.

APPENDIX F – PROVINCIAL RECONSTRUCTION TEAMS

G-13. Appendix F provides an overview of provincial reconstruction teams and describes how their efforts can support and complement the broader efforts of the military force.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

G-14. Table G-1 lists new Army terms for which FM 3-07 is the proponent field manual.

+ Table G-1. New Army terms

disarmament	security force assistance	stabilization
reintegration	security sector reform	transitional military authority

+ Source Notes

These are the sources used, quoted, or paraphrased in this publication. They are listed by page number.

- vi “[Stability operations encompass] various...”: JP 3-0, *Joint Operations* (Washington, DC: Department of Defense, 17 September 2006, incorporating Change 1, 13 February 2008), GL-25.
- + vi “Stability operations are a core ...”: DODI 3000.05, *Military Support for Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction (SSTR) Operations* (Washington, DC: Department of Defense, 28 November 2005), 2 (hereafter cited as DODI 3000.05).
- + 3-1 “Many stability operations tasks ...”: DODI 3000.05.
- 5-1 “Because of the ideological ...”: Coles, Harry L. and Albert K. Weinberg, *Civil Affairs: Soldiers Become Governors* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992), vii.
- 6-1 “Establishing security involves ...”: Stephenson, James, *Losing the Golden Hour: An Insider's View of Iraq's Reconstruction* (Washington, DC: Potomac Books, Incorporated, 2007), 21.
- B-1 “Weak and failed states ...”: Herbst, John E., “Stabilization and Reconstruction Operations: Learning from the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) Experience,” in a *Statement Before House Armed Services Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations* on 30 October 2007 (Washington, DC), <http://www.state.gov/s/crs/rls/rm/94379.htm> (accessed 4 September 2008).
- C-1 “The development community and ...”: Natsios, Andrew S., “The Nine Principles of Reconstruction and Development,” *Parameters*, Autumn 2005: 19.
- F-1 “For the post-September 11 period, ...”: Fukuyama, Francis, *State-Building: Governance and World Order in the 21st Century* (Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 2004), 120.

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+ Glossary

The glossary lists acronyms and terms with Army, multi-Service, or joint definitions, and other selected terms. Where Army and joint definitions are different, (Army) follows the term. Terms for which FM 3-07 is the proponent (authority) manual are marked with an asterisk (*). The proponent manual for other terms is listed in parentheses after the definition.

SECTION I – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CA	civil affairs
CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CMETL	core mission-essential task list
CMOC	civil-military operations center
CRC	Civilian Response Corps
CRSG	country reconstruction and stabilization group
DDR	disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration
DMETL	directed mission-essential task list
DOD	Department of Defense
DODD	Department of Defense directive
DOS	Department of State
FM	field manual
ICAF	interagency conflict assessment framework
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IMS	Interagency Management System
IPC	integration planning cell
JP	joint publication
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGHA	nongovernmental humanitarian agency
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NSC	National Security Council
NSPD	national security Presidential directive
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PAO	public affairs officer
PRDC	provincial reconstruction development committee
PRT	provincial reconstruction team
RSO	regional security officer
SAO	security assistance organization
S/CRS	Department of State, Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization

SSR	security sector reform
SWEAT-MSO	sewage, water, electricity, academics, trash, medical, safety, and other considerations
TCAPF	tactical conflict assessment and planning framework
UN	United Nations
UNDPKO	United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations
UNSG	United Nations Secretary General
U.S.	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

SECTION II – TERMS

adversary

(joint) A party acknowledged as potentially hostile to a friendly party and against which the use of force may be envisaged. (JP 3-0)

alliance

(joint) The relationship that results from a formal agreement (for example, a treaty) between two or more nations for broad, long-term objectives that further the common interests of the members. (JP 3-0)

area of operations

(joint) An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and maritime forces. Areas of operation do not typically encompass the entire operational area of the joint force commander, but should be large enough for component commanders to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. (JP 3-0)

+ assessment

(joint) 1. A continuous process that measures the overall effectiveness of employing joint force capabilities during military operations. 2. Determination of the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating an effect, or achieving an objective. 3. Analysis of the security, effectiveness, and potential of an existing or planned intelligence activity. 4. Judgment of the motives, qualifications, and characteristics of present or prospective employees or “agents. (JP 3-0) (Army) The continuous monitoring and evaluation of the current situation and progress of an operation. (ADP 3-0)

branch

(joint) 1. A subdivision of any organization. 2. A geographically separate unit of an activity, which performs all or part of the primary functions of the parent activity on a smaller scale. Unlike an annex, a branch is not merely an overflow addition. 3. An arm or service of the Army. 4. The contingency options built into the base plan. A branch is used for changing the mission, orientation, or direction of movement of a force to aid success of the operation based on anticipated events, opportunities, or disruptions caused by enemy actions and reactions. (JP 5-0)

campaign

(joint) A series of related major operations aimed at achieving strategic and operational objectives within a given time and space. (JP 5-0)

civil affairs operations

(joint) Those military operations conducted by civil affairs forces that (1) enhance the relationship between military forces and civil authorities in localities where military forces are present; (2) require coordination with other interagency organizations, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, indigenous populations and institutions, and the private sector; and (3) involve application of functional specialty skills that normally are the responsibility of civil government to enhance the conduct of civil-military operations. (JP 3-57)

coalition

(joint) An ad hoc arrangement between two or more nations for common action. (JP 5-0)

+ combat power

(joint) The total means of destructive and/or disruptive force which a military unit/formation can apply against the opponent at a given time. (JP 4-0) (Army) The total means of destructive and/or disruptive force which a military unit/formation can apply against the opponent at a given time. Army forces generate combat power by converting fighting potential into effective action. Combat power includes a unit's constructive and information capabilities as well as its disruptive and destructive force. (ADP 3-0)

command

(joint) The authority that a commander in the armed forces lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment. Command includes the authority and responsibility for effectively using available resources and for planning the employment of, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling military forces for the accomplishment of assigned missions. It also includes responsibility for health, welfare, morale, and discipline of assigned personnel. 2. An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action. 3. A unit or units, an organization, or an area under the command of one individual. (JP 1)

+ command and control

(joint) The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of a mission. Command and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission. (JP 1) (Army) The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of a mission. Commanders perform command and control functions through a command and control system. (ADP 6-0)

+ commander's intent

(joint) A concise expression of the purpose of the operation and the desired end state. It may also include the commander's assessment of the adversary commander's intent and an assessment of where and how much risk is acceptable during the operation. (JP 3-0) (Army) A clear, concise statement of what the force must do and the conditions the force must establish with respect to the enemy, terrain, and civil considerations that represent the desired end state. (ADP 3-0)

commander's visualization

The mental process of developing situational understanding, determining a desired end state, and envisioning the broad sequence of events by which the force will achieve that end state. (ADP 3-0)

+ compel

To use, or threaten to use, lethal force to establish control and dominance, effect behavioral change, or enforce compliance with mandates, agreements, or civil authority. (ADP 3-0)

+ concept of operations

(joint) A verbal or graphic statement that clearly and concisely expresses what the joint force commander intends to accomplish and how it will be done using available resources. The concept is designed to give an overall picture of the operation. (JP 5-0) (Army) A statement that directs the manner in which subordinate units cooperate to accomplish the mission and establishes the sequence of actions the force will use to achieve the end state. It is normally expressed in terms of decisive, shaping, and sustaining operations. (ADP 3-0)

+ conduct

To perform the activities of the operations process: planning, preparing, executing, and continuously assessing. (ADP 6-0)

+ control

(joint) 1. Authority that may be less than full command exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate or other organizations. 2. In mapping, charting, and photogrammetry, a collective term for a system of marks or objects on the Earth or on a map or a photograph, whose positions or elevations (or both) have been or will be determined. 3. Physical or psychological pressures exerted with the intent to assure that an agent or group will respond as directed. 4. An indicator governing the distribution and use of documents, information, or material. Such indicators are the subject of intelligence community agreement and are specifically defined in appropriate regulations. (JP 1-02) (Army) 1. In the context of command and control, the regulation of forces and warfighting functions to accomplish the mission in accordance with the commander's intent. (ADP 3-0) 2. A tactical mission task that requires the commander to maintain physical influence over a specified area to prevent its use by an enemy. (FM 3-90) 3. An action taken to eliminate a hazard or reduce its risk. (FM 5-19) 4. In the context of stability mechanisms, to impose civil order. (ADP 3-0)

country team

The senior, in-country, U.S. coordinating and supervising body, headed by the chief of the U.S. diplomatic mission, and composed of the senior member of each represented U.S. department or agency, as desired by the chief of the U.S. diplomatic mission. (JP 3-07.4)

+ decisive operation

The operation that directly accomplishes the mission. It determines the outcome of a major operation, battle, or engagement. The decisive operation is the focal point around which commanders design the entire operation. (ADP 3-0)

+ defeat mechanism

The method through which friendly forces accomplish their mission against enemy opposition. (ADP 3-0)

+ defensive operations

Combat operations conducted to defeat an enemy attack, gain time, economize forces, and develop conditions favorable for offensive or stability operations. (ADP 3-0)

demobilization

(joint) The process of transitioning a conflict or wartime military establishment and defense-based civilian economy to a peacetime configuration while maintaining national security and economic vitality. (JP 4-05)

+ depth

(Army) The extension of operations in time, space, and resources. (ADP 3-0)

+ destroy

1. In the context of defeat mechanisms, to apply lethal combat power on an enemy capability so that it can no longer perform any function and cannot be restored to a usable condition without being entirely rebuilt. (ADP 3-0) 2. A tactical mission task that physically renders an enemy force combat-ineffective until it is reconstituted. (FM 3-90)

*disarmament

(Army) The collection, documentation, control, and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives, and light and heavy weapons of former combatants, belligerents, and the local populace.

+ disintegrate

To disrupt the enemy's command and control system, degrading the ability to conduct operations while leading to a rapid collapse of enemy capabilities or the will to fight. (ADP 3-0)

+ dislocate

To employ forces to obtain significant positional advantage, rendering the enemy's dispositions less valuable, perhaps even irrelevant. (ADP 3-0)

end state

(joint) The set of required conditions that defines achievement of the commander's objectives. (JP 3-0)

+ enemy

A party identified as hostile against which the use of force is authorized. (ADP 3-0)

engagement

(joint) 1. In air defense, an attack with guns or air-to-air missiles by an interceptor aircraft, or the launch of an air defense missile by air defense artillery and the missile's subsequent travel to intercept.
2. A tactical conflict, usually between opposing, lower echelon maneuver forces. (JP 1-02)

+ execution

Putting a plan into action by applying combat power to accomplish the mission and using situational understanding to assess progress and make execution and adjustment decisions. (ADP 3-0)

+ influence

In the context of stability mechanisms, to alter the opinions and attitudes of a civilian population through information engagement, presence, and conduct. (ADP 3-0)

infrastructure reconnaissance

A multidiscipline variant of reconnaissance to collect technical information on various categories of the public systems, services, and facilities of a country or region. This task may take the form of either an assessment or a survey and develops the situational understanding of the local capability to support the infrastructure requirements of the local populace and/or military operations within a specific area. (FM 3-34.170)

insurgency

An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict. (JP 3-05)

intelligence

(joint) The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations. The term is also applied to the activity which results in the product and to the organizations engaged in such activity. (JP 2-0)

interagency

(joint) United States Government agencies and departments, including the Department of Defense. (JP 3-08)

interagency coordination

(joint) Within the context of Department of Defense involvement, the coordination that occurs between elements of Department of Defense and engaged U.S. Government agencies for the purpose of achieving an objective. (JP 3-0)

intergovernmental organization

(joint) An organization created by a formal agreement (e.g., a treaty) between two or more governments. It may be established on a global, regional, or functional basis for wide-ranging or narrowly defined purposes. Formed to protect and promote national interests shared by member states. Examples include the United Nations, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the African Union. (JP 3-08)

+ isolate

In the context of defeat mechanisms, to deny an enemy or adversary access to capabilities that enable the exercise of coercion, influence, potential advantage, and freedom of action. (ADP 3-0)

+ knowledge management

The art of creating, organizing, applying, and transferring knowledge to facilitate situational understanding and decision-making. Knowledge management supports improving organizational learning, innovation, and performance. Knowledge management processes ensure that knowledge products and services are relevant, accurate, timely, and useable to commanders and decision makers. (ADP 3-0)

leadership

The process of influencing people by providing purpose, direction, and motivation, while operating to accomplish the mission and improving the organization. (FM 6-22)

maneuver

(joint) 1. A movement to place ships, aircraft, or land forces in a position of advantage over the enemy. 2. A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war. 3. The operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle, to cause it to perform desired movements. 4. Employment of forces in the operational area through movement in combination with fires to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy in order to accomplish the mission. (JP 3-0)

military engagement

(joint) Routine contact and interaction between individuals or elements of the Armed Forces of the United States and those of another nation's armed forces, or foreign and domestic civilian authorities or agencies to build trust and confidence, share information, coordinate mutual activities, and maintain influence. (JP 3-0)

mission

(joint) The task, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason therefore. 2. In common usage, especially when applied to lower military units, a duty assigned to an individual or unit; a task. 3. The dispatching of one or more aircraft to accomplish one particular task. (JP 1-02)

multinational operations

(joint) A collective term to describe military actions conducted by forces of two or more nations, usually undertaken within the structure of a coalition or alliance. (JP 3-16)

+ neutral

(joint) In combat and combat support operations, an identity applied to a track whose characteristics, behavior, origin, or nationality indicate that it is neither supporting nor opposing friendly forces. (JP 1-02) (Army) A party identified as neither supporting nor opposing friendly or enemy forces. (ADP 3-0)

noncombatant evacuation operations

(joint) Operations directed by the Department of State or other appropriate authority, in conjunction with the Department of Defense, whereby noncombatants are evacuated from foreign countries when their lives are endangered by war, civil unrest, or natural disaster to safe havens or to the United States. (JP 3-0)

nongovernmental organization

(joint) A private, self-governing, not-for-profit organization dedicated to alleviating human suffering; and/or promoting education, health care, economic development, environmental protection, human rights, and conflict resolution; and/or encouraging the establishment of democratic institutions and civil society. (JP 3-08)

+ offensive operations

Combat operations conducted to defeat and destroy enemy forces and seize terrain, resources, and population centers. They impose the commander's will on the enemy. (ADP 3-0)

+ operational approach

The manner in which a commander contends with a center of gravity. (ADP 3-0)

operational area

(joint) An overarching term encompassing more descriptive terms for geographic areas in which military operations are conducted. Operational areas include, but are not limited to, such descriptors as area of responsibility, theater of war, theater of operations, joint operations area, amphibious objective area, joint special operations area, and area of operations. (JP 3-0)

operational environment

(joint) A composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of capabilities and bear on the decisions of the commander. (JP 3-0)

+ operational theme

The character of the dominant major operation being conducted at any time within a land force commander's area of operations. (ADP 3-0)

+ operations process

The major command and control activities performed during operations: planning, preparing, executing, and continuously assessing the operation. The commander drives the operations process. (ADP 3-0)

peacekeeping

(joint) Military operations undertaken with the consent of all major parties to a dispute, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (cease fire, truce, or other such agreement) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. (JP 3-07.3)

peace operations

(joint) A broad term that encompasses multiagency and multinational crisis response and limited contingency operations involving all instruments of national power with military missions to contain conflict, redress the peace, and shape the environment to support reconciliation and rebuilding and facilitate the transition to legitimate governance. Peace operations include peacekeeping, peace enforcement, peacemaking, peace building, and conflict prevention efforts. (JP 3-07.3)

+ peacetime military engagement

All military activities that involve other nations and are intended to shape the security environment in peacetime. It includes programs and exercises that the United States military conducts with other nations to shape the international environment, improve mutual understanding, and improve interoperability with treaty partners or potential coalition partners. Peacetime military engagement activities are designed to support a combatant commander's objectives within the theater security cooperation plan. (ADP 3-0)

+ phase

(joint) In joint operation planning, a definitive stage of an operation or campaign during which a large portion of the forces and capabilities are involved in similar or mutually supporting activities for a common purpose. (JP 5-0) (Army) A planning and execution tool used to divide an operation in duration or activity. A change in phase usually involves a change of mission, task organization, or rules of engagement. Phasing helps in planning and controlling and may be indicated by time, distance, terrain, or an event. (ADP 3-0)

+ plan

A design for a future or anticipated operation. (ADP 5-0)

+ planning

The process by which commanders (and the staff, if available) translate the commander's visualization into a specific course of action for preparation and execution, focusing on the expected results. (ADP 3-0)

+ preparation

Activities performed by units to improve their ability to execute an operation. Preparation includes, but is not limited to, plan refinement; rehearsals; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; coordination; inspections; and movement. (ADP 3-0)

protection

(joint) 1. Preservation of the effectiveness and survivability of mission-related military and nonmilitary personnel, equipment, facilities, information, and infrastructure deployed or located within or outside the boundaries of a given operational area. 2. Measures that are taken to keep nuclear, biological, and chemical hazards from having an adverse effect on personnel, equipment, or critical assets and facilities. Protection consists of five groups of activities: hardening of positions; protecting personnel;

assuming mission-oriented protective posture; using physical defense measures; and reacting to attack. 3. In space usage, active and passive defensive measures to ensure that United States and friendly space systems perform as designed by seeking to overcome an adversary's attempts to negate them and to minimize damage if negation is attempted. (JP 3-0)

+ refugee

(joint) A person who, by reason of real or imagined danger, has left their home country or country of their nationality and is unwilling or unable to return. (JP 3-29)

*reintegration

The process through which former combatants, belligerents, and dislocated civilians receive amnesty, reenter civil society, gain sustainable employment, and become contributing members of the local populace.

rules of engagement

(joint) Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. (JP 1-02)

*security force assistance

The unified action to generate, employ, and sustain local, host-nation, or regional security forces in support of a legitimate authority.

*security sector reform

The set of policies, plans, programs, and activities that a government undertakes to improve the way it provides safety, security, and justice.

sequel

(joint) In a campaign, a major operation that follows the current major operation. In a single major operation, a sequel is the next phase. Plans for a sequel are based on the possible outcomes (success, stalemate, or defeat) associated with the current operation. (JP 5-0)

stability operations

(joint) An overarching term encompassing various military missions, tasks, and activities conducted outside the United States in coordination with other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief. (JP 3-0)

*stabilization

The process by which underlying tensions that might lead to resurgence in violence and a breakdown in law and order are managed and reduced, while efforts are made to support preconditions for successful long-term development.

+ support

(joint) The action of a force that aids, protects, complements, or sustains another force in accordance with a directive requiring such action. 2. A unit that helps another unit in battle. 3. An element of a command that assists, protects, or supplies other forces in combat. (JP 1) (Army) In the context of stability mechanisms, to establish, reinforce, or set the conditions necessary for the other instruments of national power to function effectively. (ADP 3-0)

synchronization

(joint) 1. The arrangement of military actions in time, space, and purpose to produce maximum relative combat power at a decisive place and time. 2. In the intelligence context, application of intelligence sources and methods in concert with the operation plan to ensure intelligence requirements are answered in time to influence the decisions they support. (JP 2-0)

system

(joint) A functionally, physically, and/or behaviorally related group of regularly interacting or interdependent elements; that group of elements forming a unified whole. (JP 3-0)

***transitional military authority**

A temporary military government exercising the functions of civil administration in the absence of a legitimate civil authority.

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